

AGAINST GOLD CONSPIRATORS

Heartrending Cry by Free-Silverites
Sent Up from Washington.They Claim to Present the One and Only Remedy
That Can Relieve the Currency Famine and Make Money Plenty.English Journals Simply Echo the
Statements Cabled Across the News.Gotham Banks Not Helped Out by the Enormous
Imports of Gold—Money Being Bought and
Sold as Well as Hoarded.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Free Silver Committee from the Chicago
Convention Issues a Call.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The executive committee appointed at the Chicago silver convention met to-day in this city and tonight issued "an appeal to the people," signed by A. J. Warner, chairman, and George F. Washburn, secretary. The text of the appeal follows: "Congress has been convened in extra session and the unconditional repeal of the present silver law is urged on it. The repeal of this law will at once stop all increase in the currency, place the country on the single gold standard and at one stroke change all debts to gold debts, with the certainty that gold will thereafter continue to increase in value at an accelerated rate. The conspiracy to force this condition on the people of the country is supported by powerful interests at home and abroad, with unlimited means to carry out their purpose, which they are determined to do regardless of consequences to others.

"The country is now in the throes of a disastrous panic caused by a currency famine and the destruction of credit, which has been needlessly brought about to force the repeal of the silver law. The situation is altogether the most perilous in the history of the country. Can any one believe this condition can be improved by shutting off the money supply and still further restricting the volume of currency? It is a time when more money and not less is needed. It is a time when we suppose that credit, already overexpanded, can be made to take the place of money. The crops are to be moved, and money to move them. Prices of all products are unprecedently low and must go lower with the single gold standard. Industries are everywhere breaking down. Hundreds of thousands are unemployed. The people are forced into idleness. There is work but no money to pay for it; it is this condition to be made to last until the gold conspirators accomplish their unholy purpose. It will unless the people come to the rescue. This is the people's cause, and if they would keep their own and remain free, they must arouse and protect their rights and their homes from the grasping hands of the gold conspirators, who would produce European conditions in this country if they could.

"The committee appointed at the Chicago convention to resist the mad purpose to destroy silver as money and establish the single gold standard upon the people everywhere to lay aside, for the time, party differences and to assemble at their accustomed places of meeting, as our fathers did of old, and pass resolutions on their Representatives and Senators in Congress to resist the repeal of the present silver law, unless coupled with a provision restoring the free coinage of both gold and silver, as it existed under the law prior to the passage of the fraudulent act of 1873. We recommend, also, that at all public meetings the resolutions and address adopted at the Chicago silver convention Aug. 2, be read, and that voters be urged to send petitions and write letters or protest cards to their Representatives and Senators and in this manner to earnestly enter their protest against the overthrow of the money of the nation and the enforcement upon them of the single gold standard."

WATCHING AMERICA.

Rumor that Great Britain and Uncle Sam
Are Negotiating About Silver.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—According to the Pall Mall Gazette, the bill introduced in the American Congress, yesterday, by Mr. Wilson, providing for the unconditional repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act, is a sound measure of reform. Most of the newspapers here, however, are not so ready to make any criticisms on the bill. They simply echo the American predictions made here that the silverites will prevent the repeal of the Sherman law. The growth of this impression has assisted in strengthening silver during the week. A surprising feature of the situation has been the steadily increasing demand for the metal for India with the obvious shortage of supplies both here and in the United States. Some dealers allege that the stocks were so cleared out on the fall in value when the Indian mints were closed that the free demand now drains the supply. Other dealers attribute the curious state of the market to American manipulation. Connected with the currency debate is a report that has excited considerable discussion. This report was to the effect that negotiations had been commenced by Great Britain and the United States looking to the reopening of the Indian mints with the addition of free coinage at a fixed rate of 25 cents. The States give the report an authoritative denial, while the bimetallic organs say they believe it has a basis in truth. The Earl of Kimberley, the British foreign secretary, in speaking to a deputation of the Anglo-Indian civil service a few days since, made an important declaration. The government, he said, had not stereotyped the value of the rupee at 16 sh. It was open to the government to fix it at a higher rate. In fact, the States give the bimetallic organs point out that the Indian government proposed to fix the rupee value at 60, approximately to the ratio of 1 to 1 of silver to gold. The American government might more readily agree than to the ratio of 1 to 24.

Heavy Drop in Mexican Securities.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The proceedings of the American Congress are watched with keen interest here. President Cleveland's message gave bourse operators in this city and elsewhere in Germany the impression that silver was doomed, and this caused a heavy drop in value of Mexican securities. There was intense and general uneasiness over the commercial situation in America. The apparent strength of the silver men in Washington, coupled with the rise in the price of silver, led to a reaction of opinion, and Mexican securities have recovered three points since Thursday, even though it is asserted that the agents in Mexico of the Reichsbankers, the well-known German bankers, have information of an intended reduction in the rate of interest now paid on Mexican bonds.

The advance by the Reichbank of its discount rate to 5 per cent, means a determination to prevent the outflow of gold from Germany. Inquiries for gold from Austria assisted to hasten the decision of the Reichbank to raise its discount rate. If a demand for gold through the international bank shows a marked increase, the Reichbank will again raise its discount rate.

PERPLEXING SITUATION.

Imports of \$14,000,000 in Gold Failed to
Help Gotham Banks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The Post says: Coming, as it did, at the close of a week with no sensational developments on the money market, the bank statement was awaited to-day with peculiar interest. To the average observer its figures were

a profound disappointment. Nearly \$14,000,000 of gold was received this morning in the city, and the banks were expected that the clearing-house bank reserves would show a heavy gain. But they were not. On the contrary, the banks reported an actual loss, in specie alone, reaching to \$2,305,000. There is but one possible explanation of this seeming anomaly, and that is that the banks on their own account have not received and held the imported gold at all. The specie bought in England and Germany a week ago has not been repurchased by the clearing-house by savings banks, trust companies and private firms or individuals. Yesterday's incidents in the money market have now brought evidence to this effect. Money was loaned in large quantities at 6 per cent, but the banks were not the lenders. The money came, as is now well known, from trust companies—the natural machinery to be chosen by private purchasers of imported gold, since a lender can keep personal control of the gold in a trust institution as he could not do in banks.

The imports, exclusive of specie, at the port of New York for the week were \$8,377,565, of which \$2,116,031 were dry goods and \$1,161,532 general merchandise. The steamship Paris, which arrived this morning, brought \$148,000 in specie. The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were \$12,235,727, of which \$13,214,911 were gold and \$7,239 silver. The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week were \$510,200, of which \$504,178 were silver and \$6,022 gold. There was very little doing in the foreign exchange today. Banks were not disposed to do business, preferring to wait for Monday's opening. Yesterday's phenomenal break in the market was the main subject of discussion, and other bankers said that never in their experience had the market broken in the manner which it did. It was generally believed that considerable gold will come this way from Paris next week.

BUYING AND SELLING MONEY.

Items Giving the Different Kinds and
Amount of Money in the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Colonel W. L. Trenholm, president of the American Surety Company, says in reference to the present situation of the money market: "Leaving out of view all questions as to the underlying causes of the present condition of things, and looking at what appears only on the surface, the most striking fact is the sudden disappearance of coins and notes from the ordinary channels of circulation. In round numbers there is a shortage of about \$1,000,000,000 of greenbacks; \$185,000,000 of national bank notes, about \$300,000,000 of treasury notes issued under the act of 1890; about \$24,000,000 of silver dollars, making of these so-called government money, an aggregate of \$1,550,000,000, to which must be added the gold coins in the country which, exclusive of that in the treasury, is estimated at about \$1,000,000,000. If this latter estimate be correct, there would appear to be about \$2,000,000,000 of ready money, which is a large amount, but it is not all available. A large part of it is tied up in the hands of the people, and it is not all available as a viable supply is being bought and sold like merchandise. It is mainly strange that a panic that has its origin in a distrust as to the value of our currency should now have reached a stage in which the very currency commands a premium. The question naturally arises, should people pay a premium for money that is of the unquestionable intrinsic value? The answer is, for the same reason that people will hire intrinsically unsafe and inconvenient vehicles when no others are to be had. The money for which a premium is being paid is needed for the transaction of values which cannot be otherwise transferred, and so long as it answers this purpose better than any other vehicle of public obtainable, so long will people pay for its use."

THE FLOW IN TRACY'S SUGGESTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Speaking of Secretary Tracy's proposition for the immediate coinage of the silver bullion as a means of relieving the currency famine, treasury officials point to a statement given out by the department Aug. 5, in which it was shown that it would take five years to coin the present coinage facilities of the United States mints to convert the silver bullion into silver dollars, and that silver certificates could only be issued under the law for the extent of the bullion from the coinage, and only as fast as realized.

SILVER PURCHASES FOR AUGUST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Treasury Department was yesterday offered 652,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 76 to 75.15 per ounce. A small lot was bought at 75.15 per ounce, the other being offered at a price of 75.15. This morning acting Director Preston received telegrams accepting his offer. The total purchases for the day were 652,000 ounces, which was offered at 75.15 per ounce, making the aggregate purchases for the month of August so far 1,500,000 ounces.

CRISIS IN THE SOUTH.

Will Take \$50,000,000 to Move the Cotton
Crop, and the Money Not in Sight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Bradstreet's says to-day: Special telegrams to Bradstreet's, and information received through the trade and the press, within a few days, have indicated the likelihood of a crisis in the cotton regions, owing to the inability of banking institutions there to advance funds necessary to move the cotton crop with anything like the usual freedom. It had become plain that few, if any, of the Southern banks would, if they could, advance to cotton buyers the credit facilities latter to hold the staple for the advance in price, and recent disturbances among Southern financial institutions began to raise the question how the cotton crop was to be moved at all. Inasmuch as it costs \$8.50 a bale for picking, pressing and baling cotton, about \$30,000,000 for gathering and preparing for shipment a crop of 6,000,000 bales, it becomes plain that the phrase "advancing funds to move the cotton crop," has a real and living meaning. A large number of the cotton planters, who are raised by negro tenant planters, and the owners of the land, as a rule, are expected to make the necessary advances to the tenant planters, who are engaged in picking, pressing and baling the cotton. But with Southern banks using clearing-house certificates and in many instances permitting depositors to withdraw only the principal sum of money daily, the problem of how to borrow \$50,000,000 or more to move the cotton crop has become a serious one. It is with considerable alarm that the financial world is watching the situation. Bradstreet's learns that an arrangement was made yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury in view of the emergency referred to by which the government, on the deposit of currency with the subtreasury at New York, will be advised of that fact, telegraphing the subtreasury at New Orleans in order to pay a like sum of money in silver dollars. This arrangement must go far to relieve the financial emergency at this time with respect to the cotton crop.

ICE CREAM IN EUROPE.

Philadelphia Record.

A few years ago ice and ice cream were rare in the hotels of Europe, but American patronage demanded these luxuries, and now all those hotels of England or the continent which enjoy a liberal share of American patronage announce these as extraordinary inducements. Iced punches and ice cream, however, are not served, as they are in the country, and most American tourists moved almost to laughter when served with ice-cream in a London hotel. Instead of a glass, round plate of the American kind, the foreign landlady serves it up in tiny paper cups, holding less than a tablespoonful. A Philadelphia gentleman was served with ice cream at the Victoria Hotel, London, and after tasting it, he said to the waiter: "The sample is all right; now bring on the cream."

"NO RIDE, NO FARE"

Baltimore American.

"No ride, no fare" is becoming a general cry in all cities. When street-car systems become paralyzed, and cannot carry their passengers to their destination, they should render the fare.

NEITHER MAN WILL GET IT

Muncie Citizens Have Something to
Learn About Who Can Be a Receiver.Prairie City Bank the First to Go in Terre
Haute—Failures in Brooklyn and Tennessee
Coming In—Other Business Troubles.

THE MUNCIE RECEIVERSHIP.

Mayor Brady Selected in Place of Turner,
and Held Ineligible.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A telegram was received by the Controller from Muncie to-day stating that Charles M. Turner, who was yesterday recommended for the position of receiver for the Citizens' National Bank, of that city, was ineligible, being a creditor of the bank. Immediately came telegrams from citizens of Muncie, mostly Democrats, and some depositors and stockholders in the bank, requesting the appointment of Arthur W. Brady, the Mayor of Muncie. Mayor Brady is a Democrat, and while Controller Eckles says he will not overlook the fitness of a man in the appointment of a receiver simply to select a partisan, the suggestion of Brady was preferable to the request for the appointment of Turner, a Republican, and so the Controller decided to appoint Brady receiver for the Citizens, and directed that the appointment be made on next Monday. Still later in the day came telegrams announcing that Brady was ineligible, being either a creditor of the bank or related to some one principally connected with the institution. It would seem that the citizens of Muncie are unfamiliar with the qualifications of a man to become a receiver of a national bank. First, he should be familiar with bookkeeping, and have a practical knowledge of banking. He should then be in no way interested in the affairs of the bank. He must not be either a creditor or debtor of the bank, nor related by blood or marriage to any officer of the bank, nor be related to the bank by a relationship to stockholder, or debtor, or creditor of the bank. These qualifications appear to make quite all of the Democrats of Muncie ineligible. Receivers are frequently appointed from other cities than those in which suspended banks are located, and often from other States, with a view to avoiding local complications, and it is not altogether improbable that Muncie may yet prove one of these examples.

BETTER THAN NEW YORK.

Controller's Statement on the Condition of
Indiana National Banks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Controller of the Currency today completed his statement showing the condition of the national banks in Indiana as they reported to him for July 12 last. The statement shows Indiana's national banks to be in excellent condition. Their average reserve was 30.41 per cent, which is more than 5 per cent over the required amount and above the average of other States—high above New York. Here are the principal figures in the statement:

Assets.	Liabilities.
Loans and discounts.....\$37,614,217	Capital stock paid in.....\$14,170,000
Overdrafts.....1,000,000	Surplus fund.....4,851,381
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....4,803,550	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....4,310,609
U. S. bonds to secure deposits.....259,000	Circulating notes.....70,721
Stocks, securities, etc.....2,138,490	Dividends unpaid.....70,721
Due to other national banks.....3,174,886	United States deposits.....41,222
Due to State banks and bankers.....2,610,382	Deposits of United States disbursing officers.....143,798
Banking-house furniture and fixtures.....1,203,907	Due to other national banks.....1,118,329
Checks and other cash items.....319,956	Due to State banks and bankers.....1,229,861
Exchanges for clearing house.....96,380	Specie.....4,010,382
Exchanges for clearing house.....1,163,382	Legal-tender notes.....2,153,630
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.....31,121	
Legal-tender notes.....2,153,630	
Total.....\$60,508,722	Total.....\$60,508,722

PRAIRIE CITY BANK GONE UP.

The Panic Has Struck Terre Haute, but No
Runs Follow.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 12.—The Prairie City Bank, a private banking establishment, made an assignment this morning to B. V. Marshall, who has not yet filed a statement of the assets and liabilities. The bank is not indebted to any other Terre Haute bank. Its president, Mr. J. S. Beach, is treasurer of the Terre Haute Savings Bank, but owes the bank nothing. He has assigned all his property for the benefit of his creditors. There is no run yet on any of the banks here. The failure of the Prairie City Bank did not cause much excitement because it was looked upon as a small concern and was not a member of the clearing-house association. There is no statement of its assets or liabilities, but the showing will be a bad one. Just before the failure the bank had a large amount of business, and the failure was a surprise. Very little money was drawn out.

TENNESSEE BANK TROUBLES.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 12.—The run on the Fourth National Bank was resumed this morning when that institution opened its doors, but by noon it was practically over, as there were less than a dozen men standing at the paying teller's desk. The deposits by substantial business men were quite as large as the amount drawn out by others.

The People's Bank at Lewisburg failed to open its doors this morning. The pension is due to the suspension of the First National and American National banks of Nashville.

BROOKLYN COMMERCIAL BANK FAILS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 12.—At 9 o'clock this morning the Commercial Bank, of Brooklyn, a State institution, failed to open its doors. Cashier Vail said no statement would be made to-day. The directors state that the bank is perfectly able to pay every dollar it owes in time. There is very little excitement at the other banks in the city, and the withdrawals are no heavier than usual on Saturdays. The bank statement last made gave these figures: Bonds due \$1,675,000; total resources, \$1,320,000; deposits, \$1,075,000; surplus, \$107,000.

BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 12.—A great sensation was created this evening by the arrest of Thomas M. Thornton, proprietor, J. T. Herrick, stockholder, C. D. Bille, cashier, and W. W. Thornton, ex-cashier of the Thornton Bank, which failed last week, on a charge of embezzlement of the funds deposited. The complaint was made by Charles Nixon, a depositor. The parties were taken to Tower Hill for trial.

OTHER BANK TROUBLES.

GADSDEN, Ala., Aug. 12.—The First National Bank suspended payment this morning with a capital stock of \$50,000 and deposits of \$80,000.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 12.—The following notice was posted on the doors of the Bank of E. K. Smith, at Columbia, this morning: "Closed for the present to liquidate." The bank is a small one.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 12.—The Jefferson City Brewing Company, which was organized here about a year ago, made an assignment late this evening. The

extent of the liabilities could not be learned. About \$30,000 was invested in the enterprise, which caused much surprise, as it was thought the company had been highly successful. The scarcity of money at present is attributed as the cause.

NO KIN TO HARRISON.

The Ex-President Forced to Deny a Silly
Rumor About Alleged Poorhouse Relatives.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Ex-President Harrison, who is visiting his daughter, Mrs. McKee, at Beverly, denies that the William Harrison who was sent to the Denver poorhouse recently was a cousin of his, as claimed. The ex-President says: "It is a bit of nonsense. I have no cousins nor any relatives in Denver. My only cousin by the name of William married a daughter of General Pike and lives on the old family homestead in Kentucky. He is in comfortable circumstances. The story is as false as the one printed a few weeks ago to the effect that a man by the name of Harrison or Case, who lost his life on a Norfolk steamer, was a near relative of mine. He was none of my kin whatever."

A responsible source of the ex-President Harrison was held this evening at Beverly at the residence of Mr. Daniel A. Kilbuck, where Mr. Harrison is a guest. Mr. Harrison was assisted in receiving by his daughter, Mrs. McKee. Mr. McKee and Miss Kilbuck, upwards of three hundred people improved the opportunity to shake the ex-President's hand. Mr. Harrison refused to express any opinion on current topics.

CRUSH AT THE WHITE CITY.

Nearly 150,000 Paid to See the Beauties
of the Great Fair Yesterday.Commissioner Havens Says He Will Have Half
of Hoosierdom There on Indiana Day—Bohemian Celebration—"Ladies" Adjourn.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—To-day's attractions brought attendance up to the largest figure for some time, a total of 173,819, of which 148,827 were paid. The gates will be open to-morrow, but the attendance will probably not reach 20,000. The buildings will be open, but the exhibits will be covered in a majority of cases. The date of "Indiana day" has been changed. It was to have been Aug. 23, but as those who were to take part could not be present on that day, it was thought advisable to postpone the date. Commissioner Havens of the executive committee, who has been given charge of the preliminary arrangements, said to-day: "We expect to have an unprecedented turnout on Indiana day, which will be some time early in September. Commissioner Havens of the executive committee, who has been given charge of the preliminary arrangements, said to-day: "We expect to have an unprecedented turnout on Indiana day, which will be some time early in September. Commissioner Havens of the executive committee, who has been given charge of the preliminary arrangements, said to-day: "We expect to have an unprecedented turnout on Indiana day, which will be some time early in September."

BOHEMIANS AND THE INDEPENDENT ORDER

Of Foresters swelled the attendance at the
fair to-day to mammoth proportions. This
was the inauguration by the Bohemians of
a fête week, and from appearances the
number exceeded any previous efforts on
the part of a national day at the fair.

Blue and red, the national colors of Bohemia, were the colors of many of the thousands of people, and they are Bohemians, too, giving themselves over body and soul to the enjoyment of the day. Austria, of which Bohemia is a province, has been the efforts of the Bohemians to decorate the booths of all its exhibits with flags and bunting. Bohemia has no national exhibit, but the Bohemians have decorated their various buildings as the booths of private exhibitors, and these were profusely decorated with national colors. The Bohemians are on the program of the fair, giving themselves over body and soul to the enjoyment of the day. Austria, of which Bohemia is a province, has been the efforts of the Bohemians to decorate the booths of all its exhibits with flags and bunting. Bohemia has no national exhibit, but the Bohemians have decorated their various buildings as the booths of private exhibitors, and these were profusely decorated with national colors. 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